# Shall Canada Join the United States?

# WHAT THEY SAY IN BRITAIN.

Views of Statesmen, Manufacturers, Merchants.

## Interviews to be Read and Pondered.

THE SUN prints this morning the result of an effort to find out what position Great Britin would take in case of a decisive rupture of the relations now existing between the United States and Canada. Special emphasis is laid upon the fact that the views of the great business men and manufacturers of the United Kingdom have been sought and obtained. I all the great manufacturing centres, so that the sides the prominent merchants there are letters and expressions of opinion men of linternational importance. Considerably over 1,000 men have been consulted either personally or by letter, and I wish to direct particular attention to the evidences of deep thought and study which many of the interviews present.

The question of imperial federation had a direct bearing upon the relations between Canada and the mother country, and as it is one which has recently gained the attention of the British Government to a remarkable extent, it was incorporated in most of the questions which I have put to prominent Englishmen.

I will add that the material here published

has been carefully condensed so that it contains the gist and essence of English opinion. Among the men whose views are most worthy of attention, and who have contributed to this symposium of British senti-ment on a great State question, are the Earl of Derby, brother of Lord Stanley of Preston, the present Governor-General of Canada; Lord Brassey, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Duke of Marlborough, the Duke of Butland (Cabinet Minister), Lord Brabourne, who has been Lord of the Treasury, Under Secretary of State of the Home Department, and Under Secretary for the Colonies; the Earl of Milltown, the the Right Hon. James Lowther, M. P., ex-Chief Becretary for Ireland; the Earl of Scibourne, Sir John Puleston, Lord Denman, Sir Samuel Wilson, Lord Aberdare, Sir Herbert Maxwell, a Lord of the Treasury: Sir George Campbell, SirlRobert N. Fowler, Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Baden-Powell, Sir Edward Reade, Sir William Collins, Sir Michael Connal, Sir Joseph Lee, Mr. Richard Tangye, Mr. William McEwen, Sir William Forwood, Timothy J. Healy, M. P.; Justin McCarthy, M. P.; Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P.; William Johnston, M. P.; Gen. Sir George Balfour, James I. Fellowes, the Agent General for New Brunswick, and in some respects the most im-portant Canadian in London in the absence of Sir Charles Tupper, the Secretary of the Royal Colonial Institute in London; Mr. John Brinsn-Repton, Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada; the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce, and a number of others who gave their views freely, but ose names could not be used, owing to the restrictions which attached to office under the

The opinions of the press with which I close the article)were gained through letters and by personal interviews. They are journals which take widely divergent attitudes respecting ques-tions in Great Britain, and thus they represent as far as possible every phase of the discussion. Among those who have contributed their opinions are Sir William Leng, editor of the Sheffield Daily Telegraph; the editor of the Manchester Guardian, the editor of the Liverpool Courier, the editor of the Dublin Evening Telegraph, the editor of the Cork Examiner, the editor of the Plymouth Mercury, the editor of the London Evening News, and the editor of the Newcastle Daily Journal

BLAKELY HALL.

### Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone. Lord Salisbury's courteous reply was that

his official position made it unadvisable for him to express any opinion whatever upon such a question at present. Mr. Gladstone was entirely disposed to ex-

press his views fully, but desired more time for consideration and preparation. He may yet be heard from on this momentous subject, in the columns of THE SUN.

THE EARL OF DERBY, The Right Honorable Sir Edward Henry Stanley, Earl of Derby, elder brother of Lord Stanley of Preston, now Governor-General o

Canada, is by the common consent of Englishmen the most level-headed politician in the British empire. Withi him the emotions are entirely subordinate to the intellect, and to such an extent has he always carried his coolness and caution in dealing with public affairs that he has been accused of want of heart and of cynical indifference to the ordinary impulses of humanity. No greater injustice was ever done to public man.
 Lord Derby's commanding figure and re-

served, even austere air, are perhaps not calculated to attract strangers or to kindle enthuslasm among the masses. But he is unquestionably a very able man. In 1852, when 28 years of age, he was appointed Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and he has since held in succession the important posts of Secretary of State for the Colonies, Secretary of State for India, and Minister for Foreign Affairs Since he had charge of England's colonies and foreign relations in several Cabinets and for a number of years, no Englishman is better prepared than he to express an opinion upon the relations between the United States and Canada. Lord Derby's close relationship to the Governor-General of Canada adds to the value of his utterances just now. I saw him at his town mansion in St. James's square. In the hall two liveried man servants are on guard from morning till night, and present an impassable barrier to the unknown caller.

The Earl of Derby, a tall, ruddy-faced, clean-

shaven man, is entirely unacquainted with the accepted methods of interviewing. This was

his first experience,
"I naturally take a great interest in the Canadian question, having been at the Colonial Office and responsible for colonial administration for a number of years," he said. "You say tion for a number of years," he said. "You say
that many Americans and some Canadians
consider that it is the destiny of Canada to
become absorbed in the American Union. Well,
I don't see why that should be so. Other countries manage to get along without wishing
to annex one another. And surely there are in
Canada more people who believe in the great
future of their country and would profer to see
it an independent State than there are men
who desire to join the United States."

Mr. Sherman, said in the United States.

Mr. Sherman said in the United States enate only the other day that he did not believe Something said to the Child States Senate only the other day that he did not believe that with their long strotch of frontier the two countries would centinue at peace, and that in time a standing army might have to be maintained on both sides, endangering the republican form of government. Do you think there are any grounds for such apprehensions?

"No. I do not." replied his lordship, emphatically. "I fail to see why two spirited neighbors should not be neighbors. I do not believe the United States would think of going to war because Canada was becoming more prosperous or because of frontier lines. I admit that the position of Canada is in some important respects different to that of say the Australasian colonies. Her long frontier, with a powerful independent country, gives her an

exceptional interest in foreign policy. But Canada cannot complain that she is not considered by the Foreign Office, and I cannot see that she would be in a better position if she was directly represented at Washington."

Do you not think that Canada's fiscal policy, by which British goods are subjected to a tariff as high, and in some cases higher, than that imposed upon American imports, is calculated to make Englishmen indifferent as to what becomes of Canada'?

"No." replied his levelable, but it seemed by

to make Englishmen indifferent as to what becomes of Canada;
"No," replied his lordship, but, it seemed by the tone of his voice, somewhat doubtfully," No, I think not; you see Canada protects her own industries against all countries, England included. It is a pity, but there is the fact. Ferhaps forty years or so ago, when granting the colonies the privileges of self-government, it would have been well to have reserved to the home Government the power of regulating or fixing customs duties, or we might have made adherence to free trade principles a condition of autonomy. But we granted fiscal freedom then, and it is too late to make any alteration now. However," he added, "if Canada should establish preferential rates to our disadvantage, then we should have serious cause for complaint.

It is confidently asserted in Canada, and

complaint."

It is confidently asserted in Canada, and doubted in America, that, in the event of a war between the United States and the Dominion, the latter would be entitled to and would receive the moral and material support of the mother country. Is this so, in your opinion?

the latter would be entitled to and would receive the moral and material support of the mother country. Is this so, in your opinion?

"I cannot," replied the Earl, "admit the possibility of such a thing. I should regard a conflict between the two great nations of the New World as a great and dire calamity. The idea is so improbable as to be scarcely worth discussing. But," continued his lordship, impressively, "if Canada through no fault of her own should become involved in a war with the United States, if the resources of diplomacy should fail to avert an armed conflict, then England would be bound in honor and justice to assist Canada with the full might of the empire. The long frontier has existed, however, for many yoars, and there have been frequent differences between the two countries without the people rushing into war, and I cannot see why there should be any greater danger in the future."

If the Canadian Government and people should express a desire to enter the American Union what would be the feeling in England?

"It is impossible to speak with any degree of certainty. We should sincerely regret such a solution of the question, but we admit that the decision rests with the people of Canada themselves. The decision, nowever, would have to be of an unmistakable character. There should be no room for doubt as to the wishes of the Canadians. Suppose, for instance, a bill proposing the incorporation of the Dominion in the American Union should be introduced and passed only by a small majority, say by 51 to 49. I do not think that under such circumstances the royal assent would be given to the measure. We are very far from encouraging the idea of Canada leaving us in any way. We would rather discourage, as far as we can, any desire not to remain an integral part of the British empire; but we certainly would not resist the wishes of the majority of the veople of Canada properly expressed and placed beyond reasonable doubt. We would have in truth no right to resist, and I am confident that under no circums

within the empire."

Dolyou think that the construction of the Canadian Pacific Bailroad, giving England an alternative route to the far East, has made any difference in the value of Canada to England? difference in the value of Canada to England?

"I do not." replied Lord Derby promptly.
"I think a great deal too much has been made of this alternative route. The Canadian Pacific Rallroad, I take it, was projected and built primarily for the purpose of opening up the country through which it busses, and not, so far as I can remember, with the idea of providing us with another route to the East. We have already two routes to our Eastern possessions, one by way of the Suez Canal and the other by the Cape of Good Hops. They will be found sufficient for all practical purposes, although, of course, I do not deny that there is advantage in having a third route."

De you think imperial federation has or

Do you think imperial federation has or will have much bearing upon the relations be-tween the United States and Canada? Do you think imperial rederation has or will have much bearing upon the relations between the United States and Canada?

"No." replied his lordship. "imperial federation is a fine idea, but it is quite impracticable. I formed that opinion when I was Secretary of State for the colonies, and I have since found no reason to change or modify it. Imperial federation is a dream. The majority of the Australasian colonies have formed a kind of Inter-Colonial Council, and they have agreed to pay a proportion of the cost of colonial defence. But I do not think they will move any further in the direction of imperial federation; they are too jealous of each other to do more. Imperial federation implies common action and the submission of the minority to the majority. It has been suggested that an Imperial Federal Council should be established upon the basis of one member for every million inhabitants. But that arrangement would of course give England an enormous preponderance, which would inevitably excite the jealousy of the colonial delegates and lead to continual friction. We might have to enforce the decisions of the Council and so bring us into difficulties similar to that which commenced by the throwing of the tea into Boston harbor. England has aiready taken upon herself enormous responsibilities in connection with her colonies, and has gone as far as it is possible to go in that direction.

"For all practical purposes the colonies are independent States and the colonists are aware of the fact. England's share in the Government of Canada and the Australasian colonies consists in sending out Governors and not much else, Already two colonies have claimed to have a voice even in that matter, but such a claim cannot well be admitted, because it would reduce the Governor, at present absolutely above parties, to the level of a partisan."

Lord Brassey enjoys the distinction, rare mong the 539 members of the House of Lords. of being a peer with brains, a fact which is sometimes attributed to his not having inherit-ed his title with his brain. His lordship is England's leading yachtsman, a good sailor, an able writer, and admittedly one of the leading British authorities on naval matters. For four years he was a member of Mr. Gladstone's dministration as the Second Lord of the Admiralty, and for eighteen months he occupied the important post of Secretary to the Admiralty. In the colonies Lord Brassey's name is better known than that of any other member of the House of Lords, for he has spoken and written on the subject of imperial federation with persistency and force. His views upon colonial defence have been largely adopted by the Government, and his opinions upon matters connected with the royal navy command respect and attention at the Admiralty.

Lord Brassey has for many years studied the relations between Canada and the United States, but practically only in connection with the wider and to him more important subject of imperial federation. He is not quite happy

the wider and to him more important subject of imperial federation. He is not quite happy in his mind in regard to the extent and peculiarities of the frontier line between America and Canada, but on the whole he does not think that it should necessarily lead to friction or worse between the two countries. He does not think it is the natural destiny of Canada to be abscribed in the States.

As to union, commercial or political or both, Lord Brassey judges more from a common sense than from a sentimental point of view. He would not use force to keep America and Canada apart. He would like to preserve the connection between the dominion and the rest of the British empire, but he would do so only so long as it shall be mutually desired.

Lord Brassey refuses to contemplate war between England and the United States upon the question of the retention of Canada or upon anything else. He does not think Canada would be directly affected by a war between England and any European power, because the scene of operation would not be likely to be in the vicinity of the coast of Canada; but he is distinctly of opinion that in case of war England would support Canada.

As to Canada's ability to wage war apart from England, dependent upon her own resources and with her own men and ships. Lord Brassey has only one coinion, and that he expressed with considerable emphasis: "It is clearly impossible that Canada could hold her own against the forces of the United States."

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE. Sir Stafford Northcote, who has had extensive experience in the Foreign Office, and who secompanied the Marquis of Ripon on his mission to arrange the Alabama treaty of 1871. has a large acquaintance with American. Canadian, and colonial politics generally. Sir Stafford has an additional interest in Canada, from the fact that his wife was an adopted daughter of Mr. Stephen of Montreal, who was recently made a baronet. Sir Stafford said.

concerning imperial federation: 'I have never seen any scheme for imperial federation which appeared to me practicable. and cannot, therefore, express an opinion on the first point. Any such measure must be framed, in my judgment, on a commercial basis which it would be difficult to establish between a free trade and a protectionist country."

Do you share the opinion of Mr. Chamber-lain that Canada will meet with no opposition from the mother country if she wished to join the United States? "I do not suppose Great Britain would at-tempt to maintain her connection with Canada by force should the latter country desire to terminate it."

Has Canada's action in raising a protective tariff against British manufactures had any effect upon the relations of Great Britain and the Dominion? "Should the Canadian tariff be so adjusted as to handleap English manufactures, as com-pared with those of other countries, it would,

in my judgment, tend to weaken the bonds between this country and the Dominion."

between this country and the Dominica."

Could and would Great Britain undertake
the defence of Canada in the event of an outbreak of hostilities?

"So long as the connection between this
country and Canada is maintained, Great Britain is bound to protect the interests of Canada
and her other dependencies."

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. I found the Duke of Marlborough at his house, 3 Hamilton place. He has not changed in the least since he left America. He seems to have a very lively interest in things across the water, which is perhaps on account of his recent matrimonial alliance.

"The effect of imperial federation," he said, between England and her colonies would be, so far as Canada is concerned, to induce Canada to lower her tariff as against the mother country, in consideration of a stronger political backing in the matter of Canada's interests. As against the United States, Canada would be encouraged to develop her trade with England to the exclusion of the States. How far this policy could be successful it would be unwise to offer any opinion.
"Without knowing what may be Mr. Cham-

beriain's views at present," the Duke continued,
"regarding the feeling in England toward the close connection of this country with Canada, it may be safely said that no delusion exists to-day with regard to the importance of our relations with Canada. The English people are relations with Canada, The English people are in the habit of gauging the value of a connection largely from the sound standpoint of a business relation, and I am inclined to think, emigration schemes apart, that thinking men understand that the pecuniary interests which England possesses in the United States in every sort of railway and industrial enterprise, very nearly balance the material if not the sentimental interests we have in Canada."

What do you think of Canada's action to-ward England? What do you think of Canada's action toward England?

"The policy of Canada toward England has been in the past very much what that of Italy has always been toward the great powers whenever there has been a little question of blundering or dividing the spell. Canada always comes forward as the meritorious poor relation, with her hand out interrupting the palaver, to ask if there is not just a little bit of something for poor Canada to make her a thoroughly loyal and patriotic colony."

In conclusion the Duke of Mariborough said: "If Canada were to bind herself in a treaty with England, embracing a policy of imperial federation. England would become doubly bound to protect this colony against foreign interference. The position of a colony is that of a State, which while it preserves its complete autonomy in domestic matters, refers its foreign relations absolutely to the parent State. In certain cases this arrangement may prove to be a very one-sided bargain to the mother country."

LORD BRABOURNE.

Lord Brabourne, who has been a Lord of the Treasury, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Under Secretary for the Colonies said: "The bond between Canada and Great Britain is one of affection and lovalty, and no alteration of the terms by which that bond may be described will alter its vitality and strength. While it endures there is no reason why the relations between Canada and the United States should be affected by any such aiterations, any more than there is tween Canada and Great Britain."

Concerning the existing sentiment in Eng-land about Canada, Lord Brabourne said: If any of the great colonies of the British empire should deliberately desire to sever itself from that empire, I think the time has gone by when any attempt would be made to restrain that action by opposition in the sense

of force.
The feeling of Great Britain would. I think, "The feeling of Great Britain would. I think, be greatly opposed to such a course on the part of Canada, but it is a feeling which derives most of its strength from the belief on this side the water that the affection between British subjects here and those in Canada is reciprocal, deep, and what might be expected to exist between men of the same race, blood, and lineage. It would be hard to make Englishmen and Scotchmen believe that Canadians would even wish to be other than part of the British empire.

"The relations between Canada and England are too cordial to be affected by Canada's raising a protective tariff against British manufactures."

Would the British Government undertake

Would the British Government undertake the defence of Canada in the event of an outbreak of hostilities?

"It should be specified with whom an outbreak of hostilities is signified. If you intend to refer to any other power than the United States, Great Britain would exert her power for Canada as for any other part of the empire. If it intended to fight the United States, I refuse to believe that there will ever be madmen on either side of the Atlantic who would have sufficient power to stific the warm and hearty respect and affection which all sensible Britons and Americans entertain for each other, and pit against each other the world, on whose unity and friendship depend the progress and improvement of the human race."

THE EARL OF MILLTOWN. The Earl of Milltown, a prominent Conservative peer, said that he entertained no doubt might regret the severing of the ties which bound Canada to her, he did not think the mother country would ever attempt by force of arms to retain the people of the Dominion. I asked him if he thought Canada's tariff egislation against the United Kingdom bad legislation against the United Kingdom bad had any effect upon the relations of the two.

"There is no doubt a scre feeling on the subject among our leading manufacturers. It is possible that one of the results of federation might be Zollverein between us and our colonies, which might get rid of this difficulty.

"I have no doubt that the United Kingdom would lovally fulfil its duties to our fellow subjects in Canada in case the latter should be attacked by any foreign power."

THE RIGHT HON. JAMES LOWTHER, M. P. The Right Hon. James Lowther, M. P., one of the most famous former Chief Secretaries for Ireland and leading protectionist, re-marked: "Imperial federation, if brought about upon sound lines, should finally put an end to any idea of the approximation of anada toward any kind of union with any community outside the British empire."

When I spoke to Mr. Lowther about the belligerent talk which had been heard in Canada after President Cleveland's retaliation message, he said with great emphasis: "I don't retain the connection between England and Canada by force of arms against the clearly de-

Canada by force of arms against the clearly de-clared wish of the colony."

In reviewing Canada's action in raising a protective tariff on British manufactures, Mr. Lowther said: "The common sense diplayed by the Canadians in repudiating the untenable one-sided fiscal system denominated free trade, had no doubt afforded the occasion for the delivery of windy platitudes emanating from the Cobden Club; but as the public opin-ion of England is rapidly becoming alive to the necessity of following the example of the rest of the world in these respects. I don't believe that any ill-feeling exists upon the subject." Would Great Britain undertake the defence of Canada? I asked.

of Canada? I asked.

"If Canada remained loyal to the mother country and claimed its protection against armed aggression on the part of any other nower, my belief is that Engiand would stand by her colonial fellow subjects; unless a radical Government should be in power; then there is no saying what might happen." THE EARL OF SELBORNE.

House of Lords that a great many were unusually cautious. The Earl of Selbourne, the most distinguished former Lord Chancellor now lving, wrote me from Blackmoor Petersfield that he considered it necessary for public men that he considered it necessary for public mento practice great discretion in dealing with these questions at this particular time.

"I have never seen any scheme of imperial federation," the Eari continued, "propounded in a form sufficiently definite or practical to enable me to form an opinion of its probable effect; and I'd not think it prudent for those who have a just sense of public responsibility to express opinions on such a question as that of the annexation of Canada where there is no immediate necessity."

SIR JOHN PULESTON. Sir John Puleston. the well-known authority

n naval and international questions, said: Imperial federation would not necessarily affect the relations of Canada and the United States in any way. Whatever takes place, I hope the most friendly relations between the two countries and Canada will be fostered and maintained."

nantained.

Do you share the opinions of Mr. Chamber-sin that Canada would meet with no opposi-on from the mother country if she wished to in the United States? "It is difficult to give an opinion in a hypothetical case; it is not considered probable. I think, that this annexation will take place, but

if the question seriously arose, then attendant circumstances would have to be reckoned with. Assuming that Canada with practical unanim-

ity desired annexation, Mr. Chamberlain's opinion would probably be the right one; but this is discussing a too remote contingency.

I should say that the Canadian protective tarift has had no adverse effect whatever upon the relations or Canada and the mother country, though, of course, so long as free trade is the policy of Great Britain, it is to be regretted that any of our colonies hold to the policy of protection. The argument of our Canadian friends, however, is that so long as protection rules in the United States the Interest of Canada demands its adoption also. The material progress of Canada is of greater consequence to Great Britain than the disadvantages arising from a protective tariff while we keep to free trade.

arising from a protective tarin while we keep to free trade.

"It is to be hoped that Canada will never become embroiled in a war, but if such a condition of things should, unfortunately, come about, then again the circumstances would naturally determine every and any step. Generally, of course, it may be said, the prouder the loyalty of Canada, England will always be ready to defend it."

RABL SPENCER. Earl Spencer, formerly Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which position he suppressed the Land League, decided that he would not be into use some of the material in the interview which he had been collecting for a speech on the relations between Canada and the United States. The Earl wrote from Althorp, Northampton, at some length about the speech, and it ought to create more or less of a sensation.

LOBD DENMAN. Lord Denman, who, despite his 84 years of age, recently offered to give another member of the House of Lords physical satisfaction outside the House, said that he hoped imperial ederation would not affect the relations of Canada and the United States.

"I certainly don't share Mr. Chamberlain's opinion that Canada would meet with no opposition from the mother country if she wished to join the United States. The views of the member for Birmingham are more or less colored by recent events. Mr. Chamberlain may marry a lady in the United States, but most American ladies admire the traditions of the old country and wish to see them preserved."

What has been the effect, I askell Lord Denman, of Canada's placing protective duties on British manufactures?

ties on British manufactures?

"We ought all to help our respective Governments." he said, "by mutual facilities, and loyal colonists may tax themselves for us and we agree to be taxed on those articles in which they excel us. England ought to undertake the defence of Canada in time of war; but peace is the interest of all nations, unless agressively attacked.

"The thirty-ninth chapter of Ezekiel shows that a raid on unwalled places is sure to fail. Let the Americans remember that, if they contemplate an attack on Canada."

THE DUKE OF BUTLAND. The Duke of Rutland is a member of the present Cabinet, and has held various other high official posts, including the Postmaster-teneralship. He entered a most emphatic protest against the suggestion that Canada had alienated the affections of the British people by her tariff legislation. "That legislation," said the Duke, "has had no effect whatever."

SIR SAMUEL WILSON. I found Sir Samuel Wilson, who is known as the Australian Vanderbilt, in Lord Beacons-field's old house. Hughenden. Sir Samuel emigrated from Ireland when a boy, and made all his money in Great Britain's colonies.

He said, in answer to my question about the effect of imperial federation upon the relations of Canada and the United States: "The effect of a federal union of the different portions of the British empire would be to give to the im perial Parliament in which these different colonies and nationalities would be represented, the power to deal effectively with foreign powers from an imperial point of view. There is no reason to apprehend that it would tend in any way to disturb the existing friendly relations between Canada and the United States.

"I think that public opinion in Great Britain is entirely opposed to the union of Canada with the United States and its separation from the British Empire. If Canada showed a fixed determination to this course I do not think England would or could effectually prevent it if the United States should actively interfere.

"There is no restriction upon the imposition of protective duties by a Colonial Farliament for purposes of revenue, and the action of Cauada and some of the Australian colonies in this respect is quite within their legal power and has had no disturbing effect on their relations with the United Kingdom."

Sir Samuel was of the opinion that Great Britain would undertake the defence of Canada in case of a war with the United Kington. colonies and nationalities would be represented,

LORD ABERDABE. Lord Aberdare, who was one of Mr. Gladstone's Home Secretaries, said that he agreed thoroughly with Mr. Chamberlain's view that Canada would meet with no opposition from the English Government if she wished to join

the United States. "That is," said Lord Aberdare, "if the desire on the part of the Canadians was general and strong, and not the outans was general and strong, and not the outcome of mere temporary dissatisfaction with
the mother country.
"I don't think." he added, "that Canada's
action against English manufactures has had
any permanent effect. We feit hurt by this
proof of her unfriendiliness, but not allenated.
I certainly believe that Great Britain would
ungertake the defence of Canada in the event

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Lord of the Treasury in the present Government, said: "I am not much impressed with the reality or value of imperial federation unless it would include among other provisions, the establishment of a customs union under which the mother country and the component States in the federation agreed to trade on terms more favorable to each other than to foreign countries. In the event of this being established, the favor shown to British goods over American goods imported into the Dominion would no doubt excite resentment and retaliation in

the United States.
"There are degrees of opposition with which "There are degrees of opposition with which the imperial Government would treat secession from British rule. I do not believe the Government would regard the secession as an act of rebellion to be resisted by force of arms, but such a step would be viewed with deep regret and met with earnest remenstrance.

"Undoubtedly Canada's action in placing protective duties on British goods has tended to cause widespread doubt as to the value of the connection between the mother country and the colonies, but I hold that under the circumstances of a thinly neopled country with great resources to develop, the Canadian legislature has acted wisely in protecting her industries, and that we have almostirretrievably lost the opportunity of binding our colonies to ourselves by trading with them on preferential terms."

tial terms."

At the close of the interview, fir Herbert said: "It has never occurred to me for one moment to doubt that Great Britain would undertake Canada's defence in the event of serious trouble between the United States and the Dominion."

## BIR GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Sir George Campbell, M. P., a former Goveror of Bengal and one of the most picturesque characters in Parliament, said: "The effect of mporial federation depends on the character and provisions of a measure called by that name, but anything of that kind must tend to make Canada more closely related to Britain. and consequently more apart from the United States. I think the great majority of the Eng-lish people would be unwilling to oppose Cana-da's joining the United States. Some would do so, however. so, however.
Canada's tariff legislation has certainly had
the effect of showing us that we gain little or
nothing in return for liabilities which we accept in regard to Canada.

SIR ROBERT FOWLER. Sir Robert N. Fowler, M. P., formerly Lord Mayor of London, a very influential banker. and a man with extensive commercial inter-

ests in Canada, said:
"If Canada showed a determination to join
the United States, heraction would be received with very great regret by the people of England, and it would be the duty of the English Government to make every effort to prevent it: out if Canada deliberately determined upon it. Great Britain would not repeat the error of Lord North in opposing it by armed force. "The connection on the part of the mother country is one of warm regard, and is not to be shaken by the fiscal regulations of the Do-"Great Britain is bound to stand by Canada in time of war."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE. Sir Richard Temple, M. P., who, by the way, bears a striking resemblance to Napoleon III., is a former Governor of Bengal, and has travelled extensively in the United States, had decided views on the relations between the two countries, which he expressed forcibly. He did not believe that imperial federation would in the least affect the relations of Can-ada and the United States, and he was thor-oughly of the opinion that the British Govern-

ment would not object to the union of the Dominion with the States.

He said that Canada's discrimination against British manufactures in her tariff had had no effect upon the relations of the two countries, and believed that Great Britain would undertake the defence of Canada in case of a war.

SIE GEORGE BADEN-POWELL,

Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P., who had just returned from a journey across Canada, and who was received with a great deal of distinc-tion there, has travelled more widely and held more official posts in the colonies than any Englishman now actively engaged in politics. Sir George said: "Imperial federation, if by that term is meant merely the continued unity of the British empire upon some more directly representative basis than that at present existing, would in so far as it gave stimulus to the growth and prosperity and security of public credit of Canada increase the opportunities credit of Canada increase the opportunities for developing, and it is hoped making more free the commercial transactions between Canada and the United States, and Increasing the friendly intercourse between the two.

"I do not think the prospect of Canada's joining the Union is at present within the range of practical politics. The talk of annoxation does not increase the confidence of capitalists in Canadian investment,

"Canada has over and over again pointed out that her protective tariff was raised to stay the flood of overproduction in American manufactures, which was overwhelming the Canadian industry, and that it was arranged, so far as possible, in a spirit of friendliness for the mother country; and it is so accepted in the United Kingdom.

"In my opinion the democracy of England would willingly and cagerly support the democracy of Canada in defending their territory and their liberties whenever attacked by any foe. The Government and the Parliament in England are certainly prepared to do their utmost to defend the territorial integrity and national existence of Canada." for developing, and it is hoped making more

SIR EDWARD REED.

Sir Edward Reed, M. P., late Chief Construc-tor of the British Navy, said: "I share Mr. Chamberlain's opinion that Canada would meet with no opposition from the mother country if she wished to join the United States, subject to the condition that in order to svoid the opposition of the mother country it would be necessary for desire on the part of the people of Canada to be a practically unanimous one. "I do not think that Canada's action in raising a protective tariff against British manufactures has had any serious effect upon! the relations of Great Britain and the Dominion, her tariff legislation being regarded in this

"I have no doubt whatever that Great Britain could and would undertake the defence of Canada in the event of an outbreak of hostilities, providing the cause of the hostilities was such as not in itself to create any pronounced bad feeling between the Dominion and the mother country."

Mr. William Kenrick, M. P., one of Mr. Cham-berlain's party of Radical Unionists, said: "The question of imperial federation is too large a ne to be dealt with off-hand. In so far as I understand the objects of imperial federation, they are in no way hostile to the United States. and, therefore, I do not think the friendly re-lation of Canada with the United States would in any way be imperilled thereby.

"I unhesitatingly share Mr. Chamberlain's

opinion that Canada would meet with no oppoopinion that Canada would meet with no opposition from the mother country if she wished to join the United States.

"I think Canada's protective tariff has had and always must have a tendency to weaken the ties binding together the peoples of Canada and England, and this in my view is the strongest condemnation of the artificial affection on trade and commercial intercourse.

"As to whether Great Britain would undertake the defence of Canada in a war with the United States, it is a question on which I must decline to give an opinion, further than to say that nothing short of the strongest compulsion, duty, and honer would justify Great Britain in the attempt. I should regard such a war as the direst calamity that could befull the human race, and whoover provoked it as the enemy of

race, and whoever provoked it as the enemy of mankind."

Mr. Timothy J. Healy, the most distinguished lawyer of the Irish party, said: "I don't regard imperial federation as likely, and therefore think it useless to discuss what might contingently happen thereupon.
"I cannot see what good Canada is to England; she might be a burden in war time by

clamoring for defence, and in peace she taxes clamoring for defence, and in peace she taxes
English imports. There is no enthusiasm in
England about Canada.

"I think that Canada's protective policy has
considerably estranged England. Feeling,
though quiet is deep in this matter, and no
English manufacturer or workman would sacrifice anything for Canadian interests.

"Whether England would defend Canada in
war time would depend on whom the hostifities
were with. If they were with the United States,
then Canada would serve as a British tee du
pont, and would be useful for offensive purposes. Unless England could see some advantage to herself in defending Canada, the Dominton would be leit to shift for itself." ninion would be left to shift for itself

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY. Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., the historian and novelist of the Parnellite party, said: "I think imperial federation would strength en the relationship between Canada and these en the relationship between Canada and these countries, and in that way tend to postpone or prevent the union of Canada with the States, "I do not believe there would be any opposition by force of arms if Canada wished to join the United States. "Canada's tariff legislation has certainly tended to make people here less anxious to keep up the connection with Canada. "Great Britain would have to undertake the defence of Canada in a war with any power."

DR. CLARE, M. P.

Dr. G. B. Clark. M. P., the representative of the Scotch crofters and of the Transvaal, said.

"I do not think imperial federation would have any effect upon the relations between Canada and the United States.

"I believe that Canada would meet with more opposition from England if she wished to join the Union.

"Canada's tariff has not estranged England.

The way of the transverse of the transverse of the transverse of the second parameters. The same course has been pursued by theother colonies in Australia and South Africa.

"The Imperial Government would be bound to defend Canada in war."

DR. CLARK, M. P.

MR, BURDETT-COUTTS

MR. BURDETT-COUTTS.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M. P., a prominent Tory of American birth, said he did not know what imperial federation meant. Canada, would need with no military resistance from England if she wished to join the United States.

"If hostilities," he said in conclusion "were directed by the United States against the majority of the Canadians, England would undertake the defence of the latter."

MR. JOHNSTON, M. P.

Mr. William Johnston of Ballykillbeg, the Orange leader in the House of Commons, said: Imperial federation would tend to strengthen the British empire, and would therefore be conducive to the maintenance of good relations between Canada and the United States.

When I asked Mr. Johnston if he shared Mr. Chamberlain's opinion that Canada would meet with no opposition from the mother country if she wished to join the United States, he said: "Canada is practically a free and independent country at present, united to the mother country by historical and sentimental ties. Would the United States oppose any of their States that desired annexation to Canada? Probably a solution of this question would lead to an answer to the other."

Concerning Canada's tariff legislation, Mr. Johnston said: "I do not selleve that any internal arrangement that Canada may make for her government and progressive development, would in any way injuriously affect the relations between Great Britain and Canada."

Mr. Johnston concluded in burning terms, but with forced composure: "Great Britain would be bound to stand by Canada while she had a regiment or a ship in the event of the lives or liborities of Canadians being threatened by any foreign foe. Canada offered to do this by Great Britain on a recent occasion." he said: "Canada is practically a free and in-

COL. BANDYS, M. P. Col. Sardys, a Conservative member, thought that a Liberal or Itadical Government would be likely to desert Canada in danger.

be likely to desert Canada in danger.

GEN, SIR GEORGE PALFOUE.

He said: "I believe Canada would benefit by federating with the United States.

If the people of Canada decided on separating from the mother country and on union with the United States, it would be wrong to oppose their will.

"Judging by the case of India, which favors English manufacturers in the most liberal manner, and in return for which England treats Indian products on the most unfair terms, I incline to the belief that Canada gains by the hostile tariff against British manufacturers. At least, loans are made to Canada on liberal conditions, whereas India is left to make the

loans without my aid from the mother counting the propose of Ganda process tanch to the mother consury and resolve to war against the arms of the United States, then it would be right for the bonne forces to aid Canada, but such a war is oney milelay.

Information Gathered from Premisers Mening In the Canada in London.

Mr. James I. Fellows, the Agent General for New Brunswick is the most important Canada in London in the absence of sire Charity Tupper. He is a canaline of the thorsuchily loral type, and pointwelf the Christophy loral type, and pointwelf the Christophy loral type, and pointwelf the Christophy loral type, and pointwelf the Huminateal certificate harging in his ordice in which St. Leonard Tilley, Lieutenan Department of "our well-belowed James I. Fellows." The criticate harging in his ordice in which St. Leonard Tilley, Lieutenan Covernor of New Brunswick, san are specially increasing, as that country is an such proximity to the bining States of Canada will be appointment of "our well-belowed James I. Fellows." The critical canada will be settled by commercial and the Australian on the Australian on the Canada and Mr. Fellows also thoroughly understands the feeling of the commercial relations between the United States and Canada will be settled by commercial and and an and the abelilities of the commercial relations between the United States and Canada will be settled by commercial and the australian of the Canada in the settled by commercial and the surface of the country as a whole, may be very imprious to ways, although they are a benefit to the community. Frequently ruin the small towns which they mass by taking all the trade to the very would take away the trade for Montreal and all the Canada and the state of the country as a whole, may be very imprious to ways, although they are a benefit to the country and the country of the country of the country of the country and the country of the

commercial union and the absolution of cuasion monomercial union and the absolution of curse is to be desired, but is a very delicate question. What may be a good thing for the country into the community frequently ruin the small towns which wars, although they are a benefit to the community frequently ruin the small towns which wars, although they are a benefit to the community frequently ruin the small towns which wars, although they are a benefit to the community frequently ruin the small towns which his wars, although they are all the data was a trade of the country of the community frequently for all goods going west, and absorb the large trade of the commercial town of the frequently of the commercial town of the frequently absoluted to the frequently as a solution of the frequently as a solution of the frequently as a solution of the frequently are wand manufactured, which Canada as solution to certain exports of their own.

"Apart from the fact that commercial union would almost certainly load to political absolution of the frequently of the commercial union would almost certainly load to political absolution from the fact that commercial union would almost certainly load to political absolution from the fact that commercial union would almost certainly load to political absolute the commercial union would almost certainly load to political absolute the personal relations between the inhabitunity of the two countries are of the most affections in the personal relations between the inhabitunity of the two countries are of the most affection the personal relations between the inhabitunity of the two countries are of the most affection in Canada with the American Countries are of the most affection in the action of the principal plants of the two countries are of the most affection and the personal relations between the inhabitunity of the two countries are of the most affection of the frequently and the principal and the personal relations to the principal and the personal relations to the personal and th

facturer would soon compet their troverment to arrange for both the obnoxious taxes to be abolished.

"The people and the provinces of Canada are theroughly loyal, and, on the whole, well satisfied with the present Dominton Government. No one questions the ability of the present Ministry. There are, of course, always the 'outs' who are disastisfied and want to change the existing state of things in some way. They would probably maintain the present policy if they were in. At any rate this Government is an unusually strong one.

"If there is any notion that New Brunswick is not loyal to the Dominton, it is initiated. New Brunswick is saloyal to the Dominton is in instaken. New Brunswick is also loyal to the Dominton in the Lagland. I only know one Canadian in St. John who is a professed annoxationist. He has a paper, and people buy it because he is a good fellow and a Free Mason, and has many friends, but they do not hold his opinions. There are many Americans in the town who are very much liked, and have in many cases intermarried with the Canadians, and they may be annexationists. There may also possibly be a member of the provincial Government does not make it a party question.

"All Americans have had an opportunity of seeing how little effect President Cloveland's threat of suspending commercial intercourse has had on the Canadians. As a matter of fact it threatened no harm whatever to them. Canada is not isolated, but, on the contrary, has great seaports and a trans-continuation and well as the suspension of commerce with the States would simply stimulate the trade of the Canadians and for the Canadians of the province of uniting the colonial Institute, which was erganized twenty-one years ago for the purpose of uniting the colonial contrary to find and "The Royal Colonial Institute, which was erganized twenty-one years ago for the purpose of uniting the colonies more closely to England and for providing a meeting ground for visitors from all parts of the British empire, numbers among its officers and members almost every man in England who is anybody, whether in political, commorcial, or any other way. No other institution in England can claim more than this. The institute is new in a large and handsome building in Northumberland avenue. A painted portrait of his John Macdonald occupies a place of honor in the visitors" room. I saw the Secretary of the institute, Mr. J. S. O'Halloran, the successor of Sir Frederick Young and he gave me some information regarding the artifude of Englishmen toward Canada and other colonies.

"He said: Some twenty years ago there was an advanced section among politicians and the press in England who declared that the colonies were of more danger than good to us; that Englishmen were quite indifferent to public opinion in the colonies, and that we should not care if Canada joined the United States or

it with their righer graping and bewildering acuts friends across the border.

"I recommend this to Americans as a thoughtful expression of opinion from an impartial standpoint.

"The loyal Colonial Institute, by the way, has just entered its twenty-second year of existence. The twenty-first anniversary of its foundation was celebrated by a banquet on March 17, at which the Frince of Wales presided. The company numbered 272, all men deeply interested in the colonies. There were representatives from India, the Dominion of Canada, and twenty-six British colonies. This will give you an idea of the bonds which unite the mother country to her colonies."

No one in Lenden probably is in a better position to speak impartially on the question position to speak impartially on the question in which the United States and Canada are jointly interested than the Secretary of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, Mr. John Brinsden Renton. The railway is essentially Canadian, but not being a political instituquired, in the natural course of events, great interests in the States. It is therefore not favorable to the Chinese wall which the other railway is designed to keep in good condition.

Mr. Kenton is broad-minded and liberal, but a

shr. hentoh is broad minage and neveral one is thoroughly loyal Englishman. He stands over 6 feet tail, and has a beard like Michael Angolo's Moses. He said: "As a railway official I am strictly impartial in the matter. Englishmen are not likely to brefere with the wishes of Canada. It is only patural and right that there should be a desire for close union with the Americans on the part of the Canadina. It is absurd to a fatemat to create an artificial boundary where a natural one does not exist. In the Patural one of the most official of the common of the